

Ronald Campbell Gunn (1808–1881)

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Abstract

Ronald Campbell Gunn (1808–1881) was resident in Tasmania for the greater part of his life during which time he collected prolifically for the Hookers of Kew. A summary of his life is presented along with a chronological account of his collecting activities. Reference is made to other collectors who passed their material to Gunn for shipment to London.

In 1878 Ronald Gunn presented his valuable herbarium of Tasmanian plants to the Royal Society of Tasmania. For many years, this collection lay uncurated until it was removed to Sydney and much of it incorporated into the National Herbarium of New South Wales (NSW). The remainder was returned to Tasmania and now forms the greater part of the archival collections of the Tasmanian Herbarium, Hobart (HO). Some further Gunn material came to light in Tasmania in later years.

The curation of some of these specimens has been hindered by the difficulties encountered in interpreting the original label data, especially with regard to collector. While Gunn himself collected the great majority of the specimens, it is known that a significant number were passed on to him by contributing collectors, in particular, Joseph Milligan (Buchanan 1987, 1988a). The compilation of separate itineraries for Gunn and Milligan based on well-labelled suites of specimens has clarified many of the uncertainties that previously existed (Buchanan 1988b). Specimens wrongly attributed have been distinguished and in many cases the collector identified. More importantly, the whereabouts of some unknown localities given on specimen labels has been revealed. For example, the collecting localities 'Painters Plains', 'Streleski (sic) Range' and 'Detention Corner' do not appear on maps but can now be located by their position in the collecting sequence in the Surprise River-Calder Pass area. Similarly, collections from localities with ambiguous names which occur in more than one place on the map of Tasmania can be correctly located. Gunn's localities: Mt Direction, Mt Arthur and Western Plains are examples; topographic features bearing these names occur in both the north and south of Tasmania. Other obscure localities such as 'Catt.', 'Neck' and 'W. Mts.', the last two sometimes misinterpreted as Eaglehawk Neck and West Coast Range, have also been identified.

The data used to compile Gunn's itinerary (Table I) have been almost entirely extracted from specimen labels at HO and NSW. The remainder have been gleaned from available literature. No doubt a much more complete record could be assembled by a search of the Gunn Papers housed at the Mitchell Library, Sydney, and of the specimens at Kew (K) and the British Museum (BM). However, since it was Gunn

who prepared the specimens and consigned them to K, almost all bear labels in his handwriting whether he collected them or not and therefore material from other collectors is attributed to him. On the other hand, the duplicates which Gunn retained in his own herbarium and which are now housed at HO and NSW, sometimes bear the original collectors' labels and may provide more accurate information. At least four such cases have already been revealed (Haegi, 1982; Short, 1986; Buchanan, 1987, 1988). It is for this reason that the basic framework of the itinerary (Table I) has been built on Gunn's duplicate material that has remained in Australia and that label information from specimens at K and BM should be inserted with caution.

A selection of specimens collected is given in Table I in the column headed 'comments/collections'. Vascular plant nomenclature follows Buchanan *et al.* (1989); basionyms are given for type collections.

His life

Ronald Campbell Gunn was born at The Cape, South Africa, on 4 April 1808 to Scottish parents. His father, William Gunn, was a lieutenant in the 72nd Highland Regiment and the whole family accompanied him on his postings from South Africa to Bourbon (Reunion) in 1809 and to the West Indies in 1814. Ronald's mother died during their time at Bourbon. The Gunn family returned to Scotland in 1816 where Ronald received his education with the intention of pursuing a military career as his father and a brother had done. In 1825, Ronald accompanied his father to the West Indies and held a civilian post in Antigua. Here he married Eliza Ireland, a Dublin girl, in 1826. Their two eldest children, Ronald and Frances, were born in the West Indies (Baulch 1961).

During this time, Ronald's eldest brother William had secured himself a government position in Tasmania and he encouraged Ronald to join him. In 1829, Ronald returned to England and shortly afterwards the young family set sail for Tasmania arriving in Hobart on 5 February 1830. Over the next three years he held the positions of Superintendent of a convict barracks in Hobart, Assistant Superintendent of Convicts in Launceston and Police Magistrate in Launceston (Baulch 1961).

Gunn's interest in botany gained its initial impetus from his friendship with Robert W. Lawrence, the son of W. E. Lawrence, an influential land holder in the Launceston area. During the late 1820s the eminent British botanist, William J. Hooker, had attempted to contact potential plant collectors in Tasmania and his requests for material eventually came to Lawrence's attention. In June 1832 however, Lawrence, by letter, introduced Gunn to William Hooker as his friend and co-collector. Unfortunately Lawrence died unexpectedly the following year. Thereafter Gunn embarked on a hobby that was to occupy much of his time and energy for the remainder of his life (Burns & Skemp 1961).

In August 1832, Gunn despatched his first consignment to Hooker, a collection of vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens from the valleys and mountains east of Launceston, especially Ben Nevis and Mt Arthur where he collected the type of *Drosera arcturi*. During the next three years Gunn took every opportunity for collecting, travelling on horseback and on foot to a wide range of habitats within reach of his Launceston home. He collected on the summits of the Western Tiers ('W. Mts' on his labels), on Ben Lomond, in the midlands and at George Town on the north coast. In a letter to Hooker in March 1835, he wrote 'Last Sunday I accomplished 76 miles on foot and horseback in 28 hours' (Burns & Skemp 1961).

Gunn made the acquaintance of Joseph Milligan, a fellow Scot and surgeon on the Van Diemen's Land Company's grazing blocks at the Surrey and Hampshire Hills, inland from Burnie. Milligan collected specimens from that area and forwarded them to Gunn for despatch to Hooker. About this time Gunn's wife returned to Ireland and died there in 1836 (Burns & Skemp 1961).

In 1835 Gunn acquired the services of an assigned servant, James Lee, with specialized skills in bird skinning and taxidermy (A.O.T. CON 18/21), but not in botany.

In mid 1836 Gunn was transferred to Circular Head (Stanley), on the northwest coast, as Police Magistrate, a situation that offered new and wider opportunities for plant collecting. Although August is the month of his official transfer, the first volume of his *The Circular Head Scientific Journal* is dated 21 June indicating that he was already living there at that time. Gunn spent two years at Circular Head during which time he made frequent collecting forays on horseback to nearby coasts, forests and heathlands. Farther afield he collected at Rocky Cape and Sisters Hills and made numerous trips to Woolnorth in the far northwest by the Van Diemen's Land Company's schooner. In February 1837, he joined Joseph Milligan and together they collected over a wide area from Black Bluff and Middlesex Plains in the east to Chilton in the west. Mrs Charlotte Smith, wife of a Circular Head storekeeper, sometimes accompanied Gunn on his local collecting trips and assisted him in drying specimens and caring for his children (Burns & Skemp 1961).

Gunn made several visits to Victoria (Gunn A.O.T. M.M.109, 1842b; Maiden 1909; Balaam 1965), at first in search of grazing land and later to botanize and visit friends. There is some confusion (Willis 1949) over his earliest visits and it is possible that his 1835 visit, mentioned only as a closing comment six years later

(Gunn 1842b), in reality occurred in 1836. This possibility is supported by a manuscript account (A.O.T. M.M.109), attributed to Gunn, of the 1836 visit in which he claims his landing in Port Phillip to be his first visit to the south coast of New Holland.

During his time at Circular Head, Gunn travelled to Hobart for the arrival of Sir John and Lady Jane Franklin in early June 1837. As Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, Sir John was a strong supporter of the sciences and Lady Franklin took an active interest in the flora of the island. In January 1838, Gunn accompanied the Franklins on a short visit to Wybalenna on Flinders Island. His close association with Sir John and Lady Jane Franklin led to his moving to Hobart in October 1838 as Second Police Magistrate and a member of the Assignment Board. Early in 1840 he became Sir John's private secretary (Burns & Skemp 1961).

An expedition was planned that would take Lady Franklin, by sea, to Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour and which Gunn would accompany as botanist. Gunn himself was accompanied by his assistant and his servant. Unfortunately the vessel was weather-bound at Recherche Bay and although Gunn collected widely in that area, including the type of *Leptinella intricata* (= *Cotula reptans*), the main destination of the expedition was not reached. They returned to Hobart by Christmas 1838 after spending about two weeks in the Recherche Bay and Southport area (Mackness 1947).

On 13 December 1839, the French exploring expedition under Dumont d'Urville arrived in Hobart. The botanist Jacques Hombron and other members of the crew remained in Hobart to recuperate from dysentery while their expedition made a six weeks detour to the Antarctic before departing Hobart on 25 February 1940 enroute to the Auckland Islands. During this time the Frenchmen made Gunn's acquaintance and the surgeon, Le Guillou, later sent him specimens from the Auckland Islands. Gunn forwarded these to Hooker (Godley 1965).

In December 1839, Gunn married Margaret Jamieson of 'Glen Leith' near New Norfolk. His many collections made in the Glen Leith-New Norfolk area at that time no doubt indicates the frequency of their visits to his wife's family.

The next notable event in Gunn's life was the arrival in Tasmania of William Hooker's son, Joseph D. Hooker, on the Antarctic Expedition of Captains Ross and Crozier in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror* in October 1840. Hooker was anxious to see as much of the flora of Tasmania as possible and Gunn arranged for an assistant to accompany him. He visited Port Arthur in the east and Marlborough in the upper Derwent valley. In Hobart he had the use of Gunn's library and herbarium and together they collected in localities close to town. On these excursions Hooker collected and saw first hand many of the plants that he later published in his *Flora Tasmaniae* (Hooker 1855-59).

In January 1841, Gunn travelled to Lake St Clair to make the first collections from this now popular national park area; among these was a syntype of *Persoonia gunnii*.

Early in 1841, at the age of 33, Gunn resigned his official positions in Hobart to manage the estates of the late W. E. Lawrence in the Launceston area. Two

Table I
The collecting itinerary of R. C. Gunn

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
27 Sept. 1831	Launceston	<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i>
1832	Launceston, allotment	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
1832	Launceston, marsh	<i>Apium prostratum</i>
July-Aug. 1832	Black Hills	
July-Aug. 1832	Mt Arthur [east of Launceston]	<i>Drosera arcturi</i>
July-Aug. 1832	St Patricks River	<i>Leptostomum inclinans</i>
July-Aug. 1832	Ben Nevis	
1833	Brocks Swamp	Exact location not known
25 Jan. 1833	Launceston to near Westbury	
26 Jan. 1833	To Deloraine area	
27 Jan. 1833	Dunorlan (Capt. Moriarty's)	
28 Jan. 1833	To Mersey River, foot of Gog Range	<i>Anodopetalum biglandulosum</i>
29 Jan. 1833	To Meander area	(Gunn 1834)
30 Jan. 1833	Ascent of Western Tiers	
31 Jan. 1833	Falls of the Meander River	<i>Athrotaxis</i> spp.
1 Feb. 1833	Source of the Meander River	<i>Tetracarpaea tasmanica</i>
2 Sept. 1833	Formosa	Visited Lawrence at Formosa
12 Mar. 1834	Launceston to St Patricks River	
13 Mar. 1834	Mt Barrow	
Mar. 1834	Ben Nevis	
Apr. 1834	Ben Lomond	<i>Gaultheria lanceolata</i> TYPE
Mar. 1835	Visited Victoria [?]	(Gunn 1842b)
Mar. 1835	Deloraine	
Sept. 1835	George Town	
Nov. 1835	Campbell Town, Elizabeth River	
Nov. 1835	Hobart	
Nov. 1835	Mt Wellington	
21 Feb. 1836	George Town to Mersey River by boat	
22 Feb. 1836	To Circular Head by boat	
25 Feb. 1836	To Robbins Island by boat	
27 Feb. 1836	Off Cape Otway, Victoria	
29 Feb. 1836	Port Phillip	(A.O.T. M.M.109)
1 Mar. 1836	Depart Port Phillip	
2 Mar. 1836	Westernport	
June 1836	Circular Head	(Gunn, 1836 <i>et seq.</i>)
19 Aug. 1836	Circular Head	Transferred to Circular Head
1 Oct. 1836	Woolnorth	
16 Oct. 1836	Woolnorth	<i>Asperula conferta</i> var. <i>abbreviata</i> TYPE
25 Oct. 1836	Circular Head	<i>Euphrasia multicaulis</i> TYPE
Nov. 1836	Welcome River, Morhurst	(Lander 1988)
15 Nov. 1836	Circular Head	
15 Nov. 1836	Highfield, Circular Head	
16 Nov. 1836	Forest	
16 Nov. 1836	Circular Head	
24 Nov. 1836	Woolnorth	<i>Stackhousia flava</i> TYPE
24 Nov. 1836	Cape Grim	
25 Nov. 1836	Woolnorth	
10 Dec. 1836	Heathy Plain	
10 Dec. 1836	Circular Head	
11 Dec. 1836	Heathy Plain	
16 Dec. 1836	Rocky Cape	
16 Dec. 1836	Detention River	
17 Dec. 1836	Black River	
27 Dec. 1836	Circular Head	
27 Dec. 1836	Circular Head, neck	
2 Jan. 1837	Circular Head	
11 Jan. 1837	Circular Head	<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i> TYPE
11 Jan. 1837	Circular Head, neck	
29 Jan. 1837	Woolnorth	
1 Feb. 1837	Rocky Cape	
7 Feb. 1837	Emu River, Hampshire Hills	
8 Feb. 1837	Hampshire Hills	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> , <i>Gonocarpus serpyllifolius</i> TYPES
Feb. 1837	Black Bluff	
14 Feb. 1837	Middlesex Plains	<i>Caldasia (Oreomyrrhis) argentea</i> TYPE — with Milligan
Feb. 1837	Mayday Plain	
Feb. 1837	Leven [River]	
15 Feb. 1837	Vale of Belvoir	Collecting with Milligan
16 Feb. 1837	Chilton	
16 Feb. 1837	Burghley, Surrey Hills	<i>Hovea purpurea</i> var. <i>montana</i> TYPE
21 Feb. 1837	Sisters Hills	
25 Feb. 1837	Circular Head	
27 Feb. 1837	Circular Head, neck	
27 Feb. 1837	James Sawyer Bay/Rocky Cape	
1 Mar. 1837	Rocky Cape	
1 Mar. 1837	James Sawyer Bay/Rocky Cape	
1 Mar. 1837	James Sawyer Bay/Circular Head	

Table I — continued

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
28 Mar. 1837	Woolnorth	
30 Mar. 1837	Woolnorth	<i>Cardamine heterophylla</i> var. <i>minor</i> TYPE
15 Apr. 1837	Circular Head	
28 May 1837	Woolnorth	(Lander 1988)
2 June 1837	Circular Head, bluff	
Mid-June 1837	To Hobart and return	Arrival of Sir John and Lady Franklin in Tasmania
10 July 1837	Circular Head, bluff	
17 Aug. 1837	Black River	
28 Aug. 1837	Circular Head, near sand hills	
1 Sept. 1837	Circular Head	
1 Sept. 1837	Circular Head, bluff	
16 Sept. 1837	Point Rapid, Tamar [River]	
21 Sept. 1837	Woolnorth	
30 Sept. 1837	Circular Head	
1 Oct. 1837	Circular Head	
10 Oct. 1837	Circular Head	
16 Oct. 1837	Woolnorth	
21 Oct. 1837	Hunter Island	
21 Oct. 1837	Barren Island [Hunter Island]	
21 Oct. 1837	Robbins Island	
26 Oct. 1837	Woolnorth	
27 Oct. 1837	Circular Head	
28 Oct. 1837	Circular Head, sand hills	
30 Oct. 1837	Circular Head	
1 Nov. 1837	Circular Head	
4 Nov. 1837	Circular Head, lagoon	
4 Nov. 1837	Circular Head, Palungra	
6 Nov. 1837	Circular Head	
7 Nov. 1837	Circular Head	
8 Nov. 1837	Circular Head/Forest	<i>Tetratheca procumbens</i> TYPE
13 Nov. 1837	Forest	
13 Nov. 1837	Circular Head	
15 Nov. 1837	Circular Head	
15 Nov. 1837	Circular Head, bluff	
17 Nov. 1837	Circular Head	
18 Nov. 1837	Circular Head, bluff	
20 Nov. 1837	Circular Head, Bluff Creek	(Lander 1988)
23 Nov. 1837	Circular Head, Western Plains	
24 Nov. 1837	Woolnorth [?]	
24 Nov. 1837	Circular Head, Western Plains	
27 Nov. 1837	Black River	
27 Nov. 1837	Detention River/Rocky Cape	
27 Nov. 1837	Rocky Cape	<i>Blandfordia punicea</i>
28 Nov. 1837	Circular Head	(Lander 1988)
1 Dec. 1837	Circular Head, lagoon nr log fence	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>
2 Dec. 1837	Circular Head, side bluff	
4 Dec. 1837	Circular Head	<i>Leucopogon australis</i>
10 Dec. 1837	Circular Head, neck	
10 Dec. 1837	[Circular Head] Sandhills marsh	
11 Dec. 1837	Log Fence Lagoon	
11 Dec. 1837	Circular Head, bluff	
11 Dec. 1837	West Lagoon	
12 Dec. 1837	Circular Head, neck	
12 Dec. 1837	Circular Head	
13 Dec. 1837	Circular Head	
18 Dec. 1837	Circular Head	
18 Dec. 1837	Back Lagoon	
25 Dec. 1837	Circular Head	<i>Microtis arenaria</i> , <i>Asperula subsimplex</i> TYPES
26 Dec. 1837	Circular Head	
26 Dec. 1837	Circular Head, neck	
29 Dec. 1837	Rocky Cape	
29 Dec. 1837	Sisters Hills	
29 Dec. 1837	Crawfish Creek, nr. Circular Head	
30 Dec. 1837	Black River Run, sandhills	
30 Dec. 1837	Brickmakers Bay	<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>
1 Jan. 1838	Rocky Cape	<i>Danthonia gunniana</i> TYPE
2 Jan. 1838	Back Lagoon	
8 Jan. 1838	Circular Head, neck	
12 Jan. 1838	Forest	
12 Jan. 1838	Circular Head	
12 Jan. 1838	Circular Head, neck	
18 Jan. 1838	Circular Head	<i>Agrostis aequata</i> TYPE
18 Jan. 1838	Log Fence Lagoon	
20 Jan. 1838	Launceston	(Mackaness 1947)
22 Jan. 1838	Depart Launceston for Flinders Id.	(Mackaness 1947)
25 Jan. 1838	Goose Island	
26 Jan. 1838	Flinders Island [Wybalenna]	Vice-regal visit to Flinders Island

Table 1 — continued

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
27 Jan. 1838	Circular Head [?]	
5 Feb. 1838	Circular Head	
8 Feb. 1838	Circular Head	
8 Feb. 1838	Circular Head, neck	
10 Feb. 1838	Circular Head	
10 Feb. 1838	Black River	
12 Feb. 1838	Circular Head	
22 Feb. 1838	Rocky Cape	
1 Mar. 1838	Woolnorth	<i>Juncus eaespitieus</i>
10 Mar. 1838	Circular Head, neck	
9 Apr. 1838	Circular Head, neck	
16 Apr. 1838	Woolnorth	
Apr. 1838	To Hobart and return	
May 1838	Circular Head	
10 July 1838	Circular Head	
20 Aug. 1838	Hampshire Hills	
21 Aug. 1838	Hampshire Hills	
21 Aug. 1838	Emu Bay Road	
22 Aug. 1838	Emu Bay Road	
27 Aug. 1838	Black River	
28 Aug. 1838	Circular Head	
1 Sept. 1838	Circular Head	
1 Sept. 1838	Forest	<i>Tmesipteris billardieri</i>
15 Sept. 1838	Circular Head	
22 Sept. 1838	Woolnorth, Castle Rock	
1 Oct. 1838	Circular Head	
1 Oct. 1838	Circular Head, neck	
4 Oct. 1838	Rocky Cape	
5 Oct. 1838	Rocky Cape	
5 Oct. 1838	Crawfish Creek, near Circular Head	
8 Oct. 1838	Circular Head	
14 Oct. 1838	To Hobart, takes up residence there	
29 Oct. 1838	Launceston, Cataracts, S.Esk River	
10 Dec. 1838	To Recherche Bay by ship <i>Eliza</i>	With Lady Franklin. Unable to proceed to Port Davey (Mackaness 1947)
12 Dec. 1838	Recherche Bay	
13 Dec. 1838	Recherche Bay	
13 Dec. 1838	Whale Head	
13 Dec. 1838	Towards South Cape	<i>Agastachys odorata</i>
14 Dec. 1838	Recherche Bay	
15 Dec. 1838	Recherche Bay	
15 Dec. 1838	South Cape	<i>Leptinella intricata (Cotula reptans) TYPE</i>
17 Dec. 1838	Island in Recherche Bay	
18 Dec. 1838	Catamaran River, Recherche Bay	
20 Dec. 1838	Catamaran River, Recherche Bay	
21 Dec. 1838	Southport Island	<i>Cyathodes abietina</i>
Dec. 1838	Returned to Hobart	
9 Feb. 1839	Mt Wellington inc. summit	
1 Mar. 1839	Hobart	(Lander 1988)
1 Mar. 1839	Mt Wellington [inc. summit]	
17 Apr. 1839	Hobart	
8 May 1839	Mt Wellington	With John Lillie
21 May 1839	Hobart	
1 Aug. 1839	O'Briens Bridge [Glenorchy]	
10 Aug. 1839	Hobart, Degraives	
10 Aug. 1839	Ancanthe	
7 Sept. 1839	Launceston	
11 Sept. 1839	Hobart, Degraives	
12 Sept. 1839	[O'Briens] Bridge [Glenorchy]	
8-15 Sept. 1839	Glen Leith	
15 Sept. 1839	New Norfolk	
23 Sept. 1839	Glen Leith	
25 Sept. 1839	Glen Leith	
27 Sept. 1839	Launceston, Cataracts, S.Esk R. [?]	
28 Sept.-13 Oct. 1839	Glen Leith	<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i>
18 Oct. 1839	Glen Leith	
19 Oct. 1839	Launceston [?]	
19 Oct. 1839	Hobart, nr. Simmons	
23 Oct. 1839	Hobart, Knocklofty	
24 Oct. 1839	Glen Leith	
27 Oct. 1839	Huon River	
30 Oct. 1839	Road from Huon[ville] to Hobart	?With Sir John and Lady Franklin.
2 Nov. 1839	New Norfolk	
2 Nov. 1839	Glen Leith	
4 Nov. 1839	Glen Leith	
6 Nov. 1839	New Norfolk	
6 Nov. 1839	Glen Leith	
10 Nov. 1839	Glen Leith	

Table 1 — continued

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
11 Nov. 1839	New Norfolk	<i>Eurybiopsis (Vittadinia) gracilis</i> TYPE
11 Nov. 1839	Glen Leith	
13 Nov. 1839	Glen Leith	
20 Nov. 1839	Hobart, Cascades	
20 Nov. 1839	New Norfolk	
21 Nov. 1839	Glen Leith	
28 Nov. 1839	Mt Wellington	
18 Dec. 1839	Married at Glen Leith	
26 Dec. 1839	New Norfolk, Rocks	
28 Dec. 1839	Glen Leith	
28 Dec. 1839	Hobart, Knocklofty	
5 Jan. 1840	New Norfolk	<i>Stipa stiposa</i> TYPE
6 Jan. 1840	New Norfolk	
8 Jan. 1840	New Norfolk	
20–29 Jan. 1840	Hobart	
25 Jan. 1840	Marsh Farm, Derwent	
31 Jan. 1840	Mt Wellington	
Feb. 1840	Creek at Bilton's, Glenorehy	(Lander 1988)
2 Feb. 1840	Glen Leith	
15 Feb. 1840	Bridgewater	
15 Feb. 1840	Derwent [River] 14 miles from Hobart	<i>Myriophyllum pedunculatum</i> TYPE
15 Feb. 1840	New Norfolk	
22 Feb. 1840	Maequarie Plains	<i>Pleurosorus rutaefolius</i>
23 Feb. 1840	Hobart	(Lander 1988)
1 Mar. 1840	Marlborough	?Gunn
3 Apr. 1840	Oyster Bay	?Gunn
Apr. 1840	Prossers River, Spring Bay	?Gunn
25 Apr. 1840	Mt Wellington	
13 May 1840	Mt Wellington	
18 May 1840	Mt Wellington	
July 1840	Mt Wellington	(Lander 1988)
5 Sept. 1840	Mt Wellington	
15 Sept. 1840	Hobart, Degraives	
16 Sept. 1840	Hobart, Sassafras Valley	
18 Sept. 1840	Glen Leith	
22 Sept. 1840	Glen Leith	
23 Sept. 1840	Kangaroo Bottom	Probably Lenah Valley, Hobart
24 Sept. 1840	Hobart, Sandy Bay	
28 Sept. 1840	New Norfolk	
28 Sept. 1840	Glen Leith	
1 Oct. 1840	Hobart	
7 Oct. 1840	Hobart, Sassafras Valley	
10 Oct. 1840	Risdon	<i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> — With J. D. Hooker
12 Oct. 1840	Clarence Plains	With J. D. Hooker
12 Oct. 1840	Risdon	With J. D. Hooker
12 Oct. 1840	Grass Tree Hill	With J. D. Hooker
14 Oct. 1840	Glen Leith	
19 Oct. 1840	Derwent [River]	?With J. D. Hooker
24 Oct. 1840	New Norfolk	
24 Oct. 1840	Glen Leith	
26 Oct. 1840	New Norfolk	
27 Oct. 1840	New Norfolk	
27 Oct. 1840	To Huon	
29 Oct. 1840	My allotment [Hobart]	(Lander 1988)
30 Oct. 1840	Mt Wellington	
3 Nov. 1840	New Norfolk	
4 Nov. 1840	New Norfolk	
5 Nov. 1840	New Norfolk	
9 Nov. 1840	Hobart, Knocklofty	
13 Nov. 1840	New Norfolk	
14 Nov. 1840	Hobart, Degraives	
15 Nov. 1840	New Norfolk	<i>Agrostis billardieri</i> var. <i>setifolia</i> TYPE
16 Nov. 1840	Hobart, Knocklofty	
20 Nov. 1840	Mt Wellington	
20 Nov. 1840	Hobart, Degraives	
27 Nov. 1840	Hobart	<i>Persoonia juniperina</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> TYPE
27 Nov. 1840	Risdon	
27 Nov. 1840	Grass Tree Hill	
8 Dec. 1840	New Norfolk	
9 Dec. 1840	New Norfolk	(Lander 1988)
11 Dec. 1840	New Norfolk	
12 Dec. 1840	Hobart, Degraives	
14 Dec. 1840	Hobart, Degraives	
18 Dec. 1840	Glen Leith	
18 Dec. 1840	New Norfolk	
20 Dec. 1840	New Norfolk	
28 Dec. 1840	Glen Leith	

Table I — continued

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
31 Dec. 1840	New Norfolk	
4 Jan. 1841	Marlborough	<i>Ranunculus pascuinus</i> TYPE
5 Jan. 1841	Marlborough	<i>Myriophyllum pedunculatum</i> TYPE
7 Jan. 1841	Lake St Clair	<i>Persoonia gunnii</i> , <i>Isoetes gunnii</i> TYPES
8 Jan. 1841	Road from Lake St Clair, c.8 miles	<i>Pentachondra ericaefolia</i> TYPE
9 Jan. 1841	Marlborough, Nive [River]	
12 Jan. 1841	Hobart, Degraives	
12 Jan. 1841	Glen Leith	
25 Jan. 1841	George Town	
29 Jan. 1841	Mt Wellington	With John Lillie
31 Jan. 1841	Mt Wellington	
Feb.-July 1841	To Launceston, takes up residence	
Apr. 1841	Disabled by broken leg	
2 Aug. 1841	Launceston	<i>Chiloglottis reflexa</i>
23 Aug. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
1 Sept. 1841	Formosa	
18 Sept. 1841	Launceston	
20 Sept. 1841	Launceston	<i>Euphrasia gunnii</i> TYPE
28 Sept. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	<i>Eriostemon verrucosum</i>
29 Sept. 1841	Corra Linn, North Esk [River]	
2 Oct. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
9 Oct. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
14 Oct. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
16 Oct. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
20 Oct. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
29 Oct. 1841	Formosa	
1 Nov. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
2 Nov. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
10 Nov. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
13 Nov. 1841	Launceston, Distillery Creek	
13 Nov. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
14 Nov. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
18 Nov. 1841	Middle Arm [Tamar River]	
18 Nov. 1841	George Town	
19 Nov. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
1 Dec. 1841	George Town	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> TYPE
3 Dec. 1841	Point Effingham	
3 Dec. 1841	George Town	
6 Dec. 1841	Road from George Town	
6 Dec. 1841	Mt Direction [Tamar River]	
13 Dec. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
18 Dec. 1841	Glen Leith	
18 Dec. 1841	New Norfolk	<i>Gonocarpus vernicosus</i> TYPE
24 Dec. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
30 Dec. 1841	Launceston, Penquite	
22 Jan. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
19 Feb. 1842	George Town	
19 Feb. 1842	Road to/from George Town	
19 Feb. 1842	Mt Direction [Tamar River]	
22 Mar. 1842	Spring Hill, summit	
26 Mar. 1842	South Esk River at Launceston	<i>Doodia media</i>
Apr. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
4 June 1842	Launceston	
18 July 1842	George Town	
23 Aug. 1842	Thomson's farm, Pipers River	
27 Aug. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
10 Sept. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
20 Sept. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	<i>Euphrasia gunnii</i> TYPE
23 Sept. 1842	South Esk River at Launceston	
24 Sept. 1842	South Esk River at Launceston	
10 Oct. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
17 Oct. 1842	Epping Forest	<i>Acacia gunnii</i>
20 Oct. 1842	Point Effingham	<i>Pultenaea hibbertioides</i>
21 Oct. 1842	Road to Point Effingham	
21 Oct. 1842	Road to George Town	
22 Oct. 1842	George Town	
22 Oct. 1842	Curries River	
24 Oct. 1842	[George Town?] My allotment	
24 Oct. 1842	Rd to Pt Effingham nr Mt Direction	<i>Pimelea nivea</i>
4 Nov. 1842	New Norfolk	
5 Nov. 1842	Campbell Town	
15 Nov. 1842	Epping Forest	
16 Nov. 1842	Maequarie Plains	May be a Mary Ballantyne collection
20 Nov. 1842	Road near Mt Direction	
20 Nov. 1842	George Town	
21 Nov. 1842	Point Effingham	
21 Nov. 1842	George Town to Cimitiere Plains	<i>Angianthus eriocephalus</i> , <i>Asperula minima</i> TYPES

Table I — continued

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
22 Nov. 1842	George Town	
23 Nov. 1842	Road from George Town	
24 Nov. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
28 Nov. 1842	Point Effingham	
5 Dec. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
6 Dec. 1842	Brumby's Punt	<i>Discaria pubescens</i>
7 Dec. 1842	Formosa	
8 Dec. 1842	Longford, Reid's Punt	
8 Dec. 1842	Norfolk Plains	
10 Dec. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
19 Dec. 1842	George Town	
24 Dec. 1842	Road to Thomson's farm, Pipers R.	
24 Dec. 1842	10 miles north of Launceston	<i>Euphrasia gunnii</i> TYPE
24 Dec. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
26 Dec. 1842	Launceston, Penquite	
2 Jan. 1843	George Town	
3 Jan. 1843	George Town	(Lander 1988)
4 Jan. 1843	York Town	
9 Jan. 1843	George Town	
9 Jan. 1843	Cimitiere Plains	<i>Banksia gunnii</i> TYPE
10 Jan. 1843	George Town	
11 Jan. 1843	Asbestos Hills	
18 Jan. 1843	George Town	
19 Jan. 1843	Cimitiere Plains	
20 Jan. 1843	George Town	
20 Jan. 1843	Cimitiere Plains	
23 Jan. 1843	Thomson's farm, Pipers River	<i>Epacris gunnii</i>
27 Jan. 1843	George Town	
27 Jan. 1843	Five Mile Bluff	
28 Jan. 1843	Five Mile Bluff	
28 Jan. 1843	Three Mile Bluff	
28 Jan. 1843	George Town	
29 Jan. 1843	Point Effingham	
16 Feb. 1843	Western Mts [Tiers]	
18 Feb. 1843	Western Mts [Tiers]	
18 Feb. 1843	Bradys Lookout, summit	
18 Feb. 1843	West Arthurs Lake	
18 Feb. 1843	Arthurs Lakes	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> TYPE
23 Mar. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	
24 May 1843	South Esk River	<i>Callitris oblonga</i>
5 July 1843	George Town	
5 July 1843	Point Effingham	
13 Sept. 1843	Derwent, New Norfolk	
20 Sept. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	
29 Sept. 1843	Formosa	
1 Oct. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	
2 Oct. 1843	St Patrieks River	
10 Oct. 1843	Launceston	
11 Oct. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	
14 Oct. 1843	South Esk River, Launceston	
15 Oct. 1843	George Town	
23 Oct. 1843	George Town	<i>Cassytha tasmanica</i> TYPE
23 Oct. 1843	Point Effingham	
24 Oct. 1843	George Town	
24 Oct. 1843	Road to/from Curries River	
26 Oct. 1843	Asbestos Hills	<i>Tetradlea gunnii</i> , <i>Epacris virgata</i> TYPES
27 Oct. 1843	George Town	
28 Oct. 1843	George Town	
1 Nov. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	(Lander 1988)
4 Nov. 1843	Billopp	
4 Nov. 1843	Formosa	
6 Nov. 1843	Lake River, Formosa	(Lander 1988)
6 Nov. 1843	Formosa	
6 Nov. 1843	Road between Perth & Launceston	
8 Nov. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	
9 Nov. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	
11 Nov. 1843	Launceston, Penquite	
15 Nov. 1843	George Town	
15 Nov. 1843	Point Effingham	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
16 Nov. 1843	Point Effingham	
16 Nov. 1843	George Town, near windmill	
23 Nov. 1843	Mt Direction [Tamar River]	
6 Dec. 1843	Franklins leave Tasmania	
10 Dec. 1843	Glenelg River, Victoria	
20 Dec. 1843	Western Mts [Tiers], summits	<i>Haloragis montana</i> , <i>Epacris petrophila</i> TYPES
21 Dec. 1843	Billopp	
15 Jan. 1844	George Town	

Table I — continued

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
25 Jan. 1844	York Town	
25 Jan. 1844	George Town	
5 Feb. 1844	Portland Bay area, Victoria [?]	
20 Apr. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
24 Apr. 1844	George Town	
15 May 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
Sept.-Oct. 1844	Circular Head (A return visit)	(Willis 1966)
Oct. 1844	George Town	Large collection of marine algae
10 Oct. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
11 Oct. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
12 Oct. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
21 Oct. 1844	West Head, George Town/Tamar	
23 Oct. 1844	George Town	
23 Oct. 1844	York Town	
24 Oct. 1844	York Town	
24 Oct. 1844	Asbestos Hills	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
24 Oct. 1844	George Town	
26 Oct. 1844	Point Effingham	
28 Oct. 1844	Point Effingham	
28 Oct. 1844	George Town	
4 Nov. 1844	Formosa	
4 Nov. 1844	Brumbys Creek	
11 Nov. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
16 Nov. 1844	Diddleum, 2000 ft, St Patricks R.	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> TYPE
17 Nov. 1844	Cataraets, South Esk River	
21 Nov. 1844	George Town	
24 Nov. 1844	George Town	
29 Nov. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
1 Dec. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
2 Dec. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
7 Dec. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
9 Dec. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
9 Dec. 1844	Brumbys Creek, Formosa	
10 Dec. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
14 Dec. 1844	Launceston, Distillery Creek	<i>Pimelea filiformis</i> TYPE
14 Dec. 1844	St Patricks River	
17 Dec. 1844	Cataraets, South Esk River	
17 Dec. 1844	Launceston	<i>Meteorium filipendulum</i> TYPE
21 Dec. 1844	South Esk River at Perth	
23 Dec. 1844	St Patricks River	
24 Dec. 1844	Launceston, Penquite	
1 Jan. 1845	Launceston, Distillery Creek	
16 Jan. 1845	Western Mtns [Tiers] 2000 ft	
17 Jan. 1845	Arthurs Lakes	<i>Lilaeopsis brownii</i> , <i>Ranunculus pascuinus</i> TYPES
17 Jan. 1845	Western Mtns [Tiers], summit	
17 Jan. 1845	Mtns north of Arthurs Lakes	<i>Ranunculus concinnus</i> TYPE
18 Jan. 1845	South Esk River at Fentons Ford	<i>Isoetes elatior</i> ; exact location uncertain
30 Jan. 1845	Lake River at the Den	
1 Feb. 1845	Nive [River]	
3 Feb. 1845	Marlborough	<i>Pentachondra ericaefolia</i> TYPE
3 Feb. 1845	Lake St Clair	
7 Feb. 1845	Franklin River	<i>Epacris franklinii</i> TYPE
8 Feb. 1845	Near Franklin River	
8 Feb. 1845	White Hill Plains	<i>Epacris corymbiflora</i> TYPE
9 Feb. 1845	Detention Corner	
9 Feb. 1845	Calders Pass	
9 Feb. 1845	Acheron River	<i>Splachnum (Tayloria) gunnii</i> TYPE
10 Feb. 1845	Acheron River	
10 Feb. 1845	Glow Worm Forest	<i>Archeria eriocarpa</i> TYPE
10 Feb. 1845	Painters Plains	
10 Feb. 1845	Calders Pass, towards Franklin R.	
10 Feb. 1845	Detention Corner	
10 Feb. 1845	Loddon River	
10 Feb. 1845	Surprise River	
11 Feb. 1845	Fatigue Hill	<i>Boronia citriodora</i> TYPE
11 Feb. 1845	Lake St Clair	
12 Feb. 1845	Six Mile Creek, beyond L. St Clair	
13 Feb. 1845	Lake St Clair	<i>Persoonia gunnii</i> TYPE
17 Feb. 1845	South West of Lake St Clair	
18 Feb. 1845	Lake River, Grindelwald	
27 Feb. 1845	Launceston, Penquite	
15 Mar. 1845	Launceston, Distillery Creek	
1 Apr. 1845	St Patrieks River near Launceston	
17 May 1845	Western Mtns [Tiers], summit	<i>Pernettya lanceolata</i> TYPE
9 Aug. 1845	Western Mtns [Tiers], summit	
1 Sept. 1845	Launceston, Penquite	
28 Oct. 1845	St Patrieks River	

Table I — continued

Date	Locality	Comments/collections
3 Nov. 1845	Launceston, Penquite	
5 Nov. 1845	Macquarie R. c. 30 miles S. Launceston	<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i> TYPE
5 Nov. 1845	Billopp	
6 Nov. 1845	Mackersey's, Macquarie [River]	
8 Nov. 1845	Launceston, Penquite	
5 Dec. 1845	George Town	
7 Dec. 1845	Launceston, Penquite	
7 Dec. 1845	Formosa	
6 Jan. 1846	Penquite	(T. May, pers. comm.)
6 Feb. 1846	St Marys Pass	
7 May 1846	Launceston, Penquite	
20 Sept. 1846	Formosa	
Late Dec. 1846	Browns River [Kingston]	Marine algae (Gunn 1847b)
4 Jan. 1847	Marlborough to Lake St Clair	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>
5 Jan. 1847	Mt Olympus, summit	<i>Cheesemaniania radicata</i> , <i>Epilobium tasmanicum</i> TYPES
6 Jan. 1847	West side of Lake St Clair	
6 Jan. 1847	North end of Lake St Clair	
6 Jan. 1847	East side of Lake St Clair	<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>
7 Jan. 1847	South end of Lake St Clair	
8 Jan. 1847	South-west side of Lake St Clair	
9 Jan. 1847	Lake St Clair, near outlet	
21 Jan. 1847	Launceston	
1 Apr. 1847	Port Phillip, Victoria	
1 Feb. 1848	Waterhouse Point	<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>
2 Feb. 1848	Little Forester River, on coast	
14 Oct. 1848	Arthurs Lakes	<i>Hutchinsia tasmanica</i> TYPE
14 Oct. 1848	Little Lakes	
24 Oct. 1848	Diddleum Plains	
27 Oct. 1848	Near north coast, [near Bridport]	
29 Oct. 1848	North coast at Little Pipers River	<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>
1 Dec. 1848	Formosa	
2 Dec. 1848	Formosa	<i>Lilaeopsis gunnii</i> TYPE, <i>Trithuria submersa</i>
2 Dec. 1848	Low Park, Formosa	<i>Isoetes drummondii</i>
19 Dec. 1848	Formosa	<i>Isoetes elatior</i> , <i>Pilularia novaehollandiae</i>
4–10 Mar. 1849	Western Tiers	
9 Mar. 1849	Mcander River, falls	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i>
25 Sept. 1850	Diddleum	
1 Sept. 1851	Launceston, Penquite	
Oct. 1851	North-west Tasmania	No known collections. (Gunn 1855)
Oct 1853	Circular Head to Woolnorth	No known collections. (Gunn 1855)
3 Apr. 1855	W. H. Harvey visits Gunn, Launceston	(Unpublished letter, Harvey to Gunn, A.O.T.)
24 Nov. 1856	Welcome River, Woolnorth	(Lander 1988)
14 Feb. 1857	Middlesex Plains	(Lander 1988)
1859	Mersey to Inglis Rivers	No known collections
26 Mar. 1859	Diddleum	<i>Pimelea pauciflora</i>
Feb. 1860	Surrey Hills	<i>Boronia anemonifolia</i>
13 Mar. 1881	Gunn died at Newstead House	

years later he was also to take on the management of the Franklin properties on Sir John's recall to England. These included Lady Franklin's private botanical garden 'Aneanthe' at Lenah Valley, Hobart. Through these years Gunn was the leading member of the Tasmanian Society which was later combined with the Royal Society of Tasmania (Burns & Skemp 1961).

One of Gunn's major disappointments must have been his disablement during 1841–1842 with a broken leg. This prevented him from accompanying the vice-regal overland expedition to Macquarie Harbour on Tasmania's west coast (Baulch 1961). Joseph Milligan joined the expedition in Gunn's place and despite the many delays and difficulties encountered (Burn 1955) a small botanical collection was made. In 1845 however, Gunn followed the route of the 1842 expedition at least as far as the Franklin River (see Fig. 1) where he collected the type of *Epacris franklinii* (= *E. mucronulata*). There is no evidence to suggest that he progressed beyond the Franklin River and not having a boat, he would have had difficulty negotiating the lower Gordon River to Macquarie Harbour.

From his home in Launceston he made frequent trips to the heathlands of the George Town area, to the Lawrence estate 'Formosa' in the midlands and also to the mountains near Arthurs Lakes and St Patricks River.

As well as dried herbarium specimens, Gunn despatched to Kew 'Wards Cases' containing living plants collected on his excursions. He also collected animals for the British Museum, including the now extinct Tasmanian emu. His efforts were encouraged and rewarded by the Hookers with gifts of books, garden plants and other materials in return (Burns & Skemp 1961).

Gunn's last major collecting expedition was to Mt Olympus in January 1847 accompanied by John Jamieson, Mr B. Brooks and two others (Gunn 1847b). His specimens from the rocky crest (1,447 m) were the first collections of the flora of the summits of Tasmania's central high mountains. Among the new discoveries were *Nothofagus gunnii*, *Cheesemaniania radicata* and *Epilobium tasmanicum*. After 1847 the number of his collections drops away sharply. He relied more and

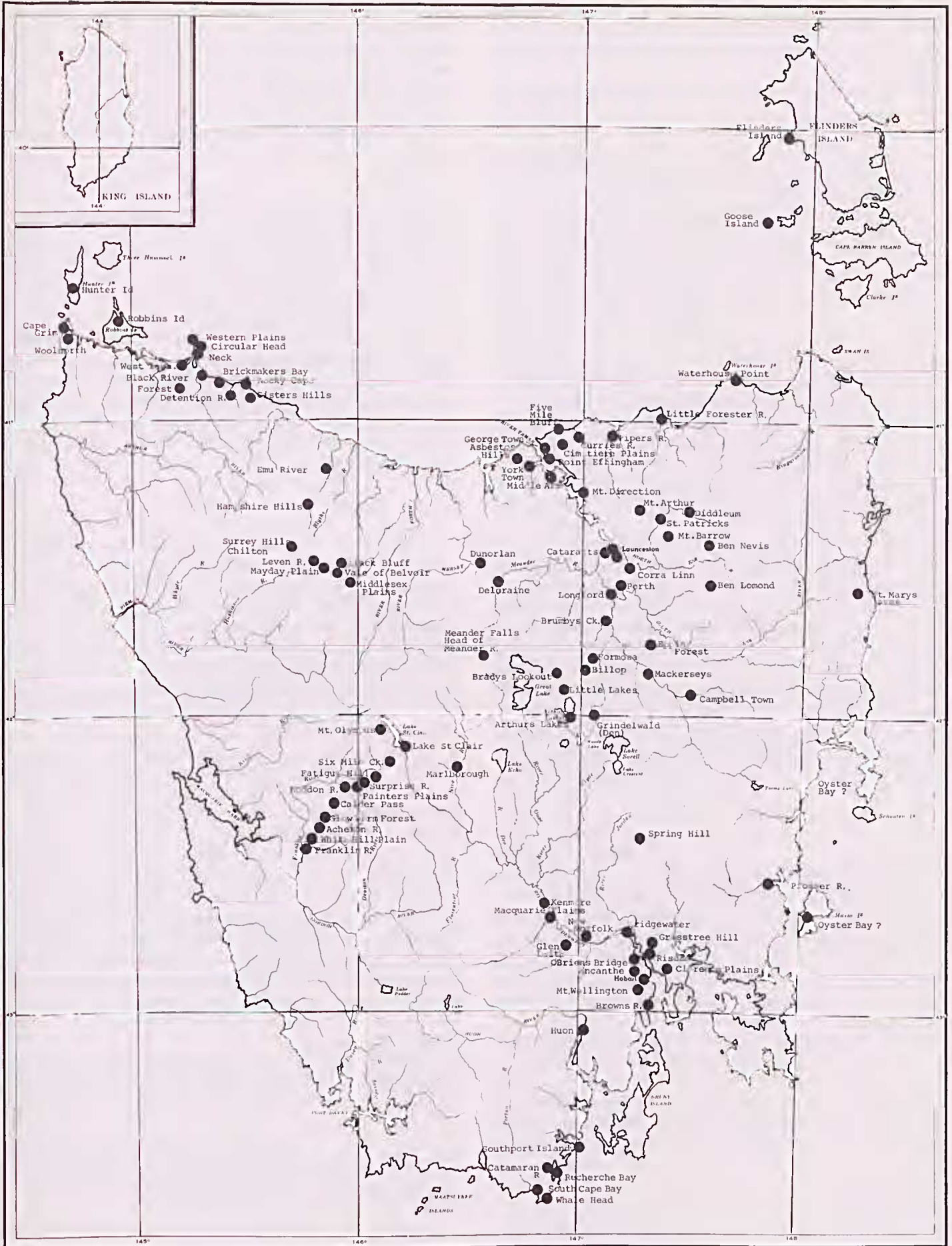


Fig. 1. The Tasmanian collecting localities of R. C. Gunn from 1832 to 1860.

more upon other collectors but even their interest had waned (Daley 1936). The last collections that I have located are dated 1859 and 1860; one specimen in each year.

Early in 1855, the well known Irish phycologist W. H. Harvey visited Tasmania and called on Gunn during his time in Launceston (Harvey 1855). Harvey later dedicated a volume of his *Phycologia Australica* to Gunn in appreciation of the specimens he had received (Harvey 1863).

During the 1850s, Gunn acted as Launceston agent for the Van Diemen's Land Company (A.O.T. V.D.L. 33, 42) and in his later years he took an active interest in public affairs. From 1855 to 1860 he held a seat in the House of Assembly, though he was often absent. He later held such public positions as Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, Agent for the Real Property Act, Clerk of the Peace, and Deputy Recorder of Titles. As well, he took an active interest in various local societies and companies (Baulch 1961).

Gunn's writings have appeared in a number of publications, the first being his own *The Circular Head Scientific Journal*, produced in long hand from June 1836 to about 1837, and containing mainly ornithological papers. He later published in the *Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science*, and in its successor the *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land* and elsewhere. As well as contributing botanical papers (Gunn 1842a; 1842b; 1846a; 1846b; 1847b; 1854), he took a deep interest in zoology (Gunn 1836 *et seq.*; 1838; 1845; 1847a; 1849; 1851a; 1851b; 1852a; 1852b; 1852c; 1852d) and coastal morphology (Gunn 1855). No doubt his most valuable writings were the descriptive notes that accompanied the specimens that he sent to K; these were of great value to Hooker in preparing his *Flora Tasmaniae*. Gunn also collaborated with Backhouse (1835) in his *Index plantarum . . .*, Tasmania's first locally produced popular Flora.

In 1878, Gunn presented his herbarium to the Royal Society of Tasmania and it was housed at the Tasmanian Museum. This valuable collection, containing many isotypes, remained largely uncurated until about 1904 when it was moved to the National Herbarium of NSW. Subsequently a set of duplicates and other miscellaneous material from his herbarium was returned to Tasmania and is now housed at the Tasmanian Herbarium, Hobart. These collections include a large amount of material passed to Gunn by other collectors, especially Milligan.

Gunn retired from his government positions in 1876 and lived in his Launceston home 'Newstead House' in failing health. He died there on 13 March 1881 and was buried in the old Scotch Burial Ground, Launceston. He left 10 children but none of his descendants now bear the surname Gunn (Burns & Skemp 1961).

His Associates

Through his leadership of the Tasmanian Society Ronald Gunn became well known as an authority on the natural history of Tasmania. His intense interest in the flora flowed over to a number of other people who assisted him with his collections or passed on to him collections of their own. Gunn arranged these collections within his own numbering system and forwarded

duplicates to Kew along with his own material. These contributory collectors were sometimes mentioned in Gunn's letters to Hooker and are often acknowledged on the labels of the specimens or duplicates that have remained in Australia.

Below is an annotated list of collectors whose material was included in Gunn's herbarium. They are arranged chronologically by the date of their earliest collection.

Robert W. Lawrence

Lawrence was probably Tasmania's earliest resident collector and began about 1829 in the Launceston area where his father was a wealthy land owner. He made the first collections, including the type of *Podocarpus lawrencii*, from the mountains south west of Launceston and collected widely in the Western Tiers, which rise close behind his family property 'Formosa'. Gunn and Lawrence became close friends until Lawrence's untimely death in 1833, after which his collections were included in Gunn's herbarium (Burns & Skemp 1961). These bear the initials RWL and usually a Lawrence number.

George Moran

Moran was a gardener from Dundee, Scotland, was transported to Tasmania as a convict and assigned to work on the Lawrence Estates at Launceston. His convict record gives his occupation as gardener and botanist (A.O.T. CON 78/2). Moran accompanied Robert Lawrence on his collecting trips from about 1829 to 1831. He was assigned to Captain Moriarty (A.O.T. CON 31/29) of Dunorlan, near Deloraine, and accompanied Gunn on a collecting trip to the nearby Mersey River and Meander Falls in January 1833 (Gunn 1834). A small number of his collections have survived, presumably as part of Lawrence's herbarium and are usually labelled GM in Gunn's handwriting.

James Backhouse

Backhouse came to Tasmania in 1832 as a missionary and collected from Cape Grim to Hobart over the period 1832 to 1834 (Backhouse 1843). At the former locality he collected the type of *Correa backhousiana*. He contributed two papers to *Ross's Hobart Town Almanack . . .* (Backhouse 1834; Backhouse and Gunn 1835). A small number of his collections were included in the Gunn herbarium, almost all bear Backhouse's original labels but have been annotated by Gunn.

Richard H. Davies

Davies collected on the east coast of Tasmania from about 1833, probably as a consequence of Backhouse's visit. He held land at St Helens near which he collected the type material of the now extinct *Phebalium daviesii*. He forwarded his collections to Hooker via William Archer of 'Cheshunt' (Hooker 1859) and for this reason very few are found in the Gunn herbarium.

Joseph Milligan

While surgeon on the Van Diemen's Land Company's Hampshire Hills/Surrey Hills grazing block near Burnie, Milligan became acquainted with James Backhouse and forwarded specimens to Gunn in 1834 for shipment to Kew (Burns & Skemp 1961). Milligan

collected most actively in the 1840s (Buchanan 1988b) when he was stationed at Flinders Island and Macquarie Harbour and a large number of these specimens were included in the Gunn herbarium. Many bear Milligan's original labels while others, probably duplicates retained by Gunn, bear transcriptions in Gunn's hand. Milligan left Tasmania in 1860.

John George Robertson

Robertson was manager of the Lawrence estate, 'Formosa', after Robert Lawrence's death. He forwarded collections to Hooker in 1837 before moving to the Glenelg River, Victoria in 1841. Gunn received collections of Victorian plants from him and also visited him in later years (Burns & Skemp 1961).

George Fordyce Story

Story was a doctor at 'Kelvedon', Great Swanport, on Tasmania's east coast and a friend of James Backhouse. He collected in the Swanport area from about 1837 and was director of the Hobart Botanic Gardens in 1842–1843. A small number of his collections found their way into Gunn's herbarium and are identifiable only by Story's distinctive handwriting and by the Swanport area localities.

Charlotte Smith (née McDonald)

Charlotte Smith, wife of John Grant Smith (below) and collector friend of Gunn's when they lived at Circular Head, collected mainly orchids and marine algae in the Circular Head area in 1837–1838. The orchidaceous genus *Macdonaldia* commemorates her work and several marine algae bear the epithet *smithiae*. She died in Launceston in October 1838. Labels bear the initials CS in Gunn's hand.

John Grant Smith

Smith lived in Launceston after his wife's (above) death and in 1839 collected a small number of specimens, mostly small herbaceous plants. These bear the initials JGS and a collecting number in Gunn's hand.

James Lee

Lee was a convict from Surrey, England, he arrived in the *Waterloo* on 2 March 1835; his convict record gives his occupation as gent's servant and bird stuffer. He became Gunn's assigned servant following Gunn's requests for a 'bird-skinner' and served him for several years; he received a conditional pardon in May 1843 (A.O.T. CON 18/21). I have encountered two specimens, one from Launceston dated October 1838 and another from Mt Wellington, both labels are in Gunn's hand.

John Lillie

The Reverend Lillie was a Presbyterian Minister in Hobart and married Gunn at 'Glen Lcith' in December 1839. He accompanied Gunn on local collecting excursions such as to the summit of Mt Wellington in May 1839. His labels bear the initials JL.

Joseph D. Hooker

The botanist J. D. Hooker, son of William J. Hooker and author of *Flora Tasmaniae*, visited Tasmania in 1840 and 1841. He collected widely in the Hobart and

Port Arthur areas and on an excursion to the upper Derwent River area in October 1840. In 1841 he visited the Richmond and Huon areas. A small number of Hooker's collections (probably his duplicates) from these excursions are to be found in Gunn's herbarium.

Mary Ballantyne

Mary Ballantyne collected in the New Norfolk and Macquarie Plains area from October 1840 to November 1842. Her family held pastoral properties at Hayes and Kenmore, north-west of New Norfolk. The monotypic endemic genus *Ballantinia* was later named in her memory — she collected the original specimen. Her specimens are labelled in Gunn's hand and bear the initials MB.

Charles Stuart

Stuart collected in Tasmania from 1842 to about 1857 especially in the Perth area, on the east coast and in the Mt La Perouse area. He forwarded almost all of his material to Mueller but in 1849 (Daley 1935) he lamented that Gunn had 'made away with' specimens loaned to him. Perhaps these included Stuart's collections of *Cyphanthera tasmanica* which at K are attributed to Gunn; Haege (1982) concluded that Gunn never collected this species. Similarly, at HO there is a sheet of *Epacris squarrosa* (*E. tasmanica*) from Gunn's herbarium, collected at Brushy River near Swansea by Stuart, which is probably the duplicate of a sheet at K labelled Oyster Bay, East Coast, by Gunn. The latter label gives no date of collection which further indicates that Gunn was not the collector and there is no good evidence that Gunn ever collected in that area. A small number of Stuart's specimens, mainly fragments, are to be found in Gunn's herbarium. As his initials are the same as Charlotte Smith's, Gunn usually wrote C. Stuart in the lower left of his labels. There is also another suite of specimens at HO that bear distinctive labels and are attributed to Stuart.

William Archer

Archer collected in the 1840s and 50s, especially in the vicinity of his property 'Cheshunt', near Deloraine, in the north of Tasmania. Archer and Gunn were opposed in their political views but did occasionally meet on friendly terms or go collecting together. In 1857 Archer took his herbarium to England and assisted Joseph Hooker, both monetarily and as a botanical artist, in the production of *Flora Tasmaniae* (Hooker 1859). A very small number of Archer's specimens are discernible in Gunn's herbarium.

William H. Breton

Breton was a leading citizen of Richmond and Hobart during the 1840s and contributed a paper on a journey in the Western Tiers between Lake River and the Liffey River to the *Tasmanian Journal* (Breton 1846). In this he described the method used for the collection of cider from *Eucalyptus gunnii* and, with Gunn's help, included a short list of plants seen in the area. I have encountered only one of his specimens, collected in the mountains: it is undated.

Other undated and thus far unknown collectors are Wm Watkins, R.K.N. and J.C.U. Their collections are few in number.

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